

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1785.

THE

[No. 1243.]

NEWPORT

Containing the freshest ADVICES

Printed by SOUTHWICK & BARBER,

"When'er our Country calls—Friends,
"up, nor own a Sense beyond the Public



MERCURY

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

at the Foot of the PARADE,

Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure
Safety." BROOKES'S GUSTAVUS VASA.

TO BE SOLD,



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LING HOUSE and LOT of
GROUND, in the City of Newport,
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John Handy's; very suitable for a Mer-
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now in Possession of said Premises.
Newport, July 21, 1785.

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CHOICE Turnip Seed of this Year's growth, war-
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At his Shop the Corner of the Old Church-Lane,
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Newport, July 16, 1785.

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Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel—Excellent
Cognac Brandy by the Pipe or Barrel—The very first Qua-
lity of Claret by the Box—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred
or Single Loaf—Bohea and Green Teas—Indigo, &c.
Also best Andover refined Bar-Iron and Cast-Tier
(said to be the best made in America) Iron-Hog,
Head Hoops and Anchors of any Size—Pork, Rice, Flour
and Liver Oil by the Barrel—Merchandise and clear
Fine Boards, Clapboards, Shingles, and Ash Oars. All
really cheap, notwithstanding the Scarcity of Money.
Newport, July 1, 1785.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

Providence, July 12, 1785.

THE Creditors of DANIEL SPENCER, of Providence,
now a Prisoner in the Gaol in Providence afore-
said, are hereby cited to appear at the General Assembly,
to be holden at Bristol, in and for the State aforesaid,
on the Fourth Monday in August next, to shew Cause (if
any they have) why his Petition for the Benefit of an
Insolvent Act should not be granted.

By Order of the General Assembly.

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thereof, do hereby give Notice to said Creditors, that
they may exhibit their claims to either of us, at our re-
spective Dwellings, within the above said Time.

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PELEG BAKER, jun.

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ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of
MR. JAMES PECKHAM, late of the City of New-
port, deceased, represented insolvent, are hereby requested
to bring them in for Settlement, either to me in Provi-
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Stephen Peckham, in Middletown, within Six Months
from the Date hereof.—And all indebted to said Estate
are desired to make speedy Payment to the above named
Creditors, or to me at my House.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, Administrator.

Providence, July 14, 1785.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon.
Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Com-
missioners, to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the
Estate of THOMAS RICHARDSON, late of said New-
port, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months be-
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Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of
us, at our Dwellings, within the above said Time.

CHRISTOPHER ELLERY,
BENJAMIN SAYER.

Newport, July 16, 1785.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER.

Reflections on a TRADE to INDIA.

THE prospect of advantage to adventurers, the policy
of European nations who possess the West-India
islands, may for some years prevail—Selfish men among us
may continue to insult our feelings, and injure the dearest
interests of these states, till we forget half our calamities.
I lament, with other honest men, the want of national
vigour; and join them in feeble hopes that the good
sense of my country will at last predominate.

But, one branch of commerce is left us, for which we owe
neither thanks to the *stock-jobbers* in our legislatures, or
gratitude to European powers—Thank God, the intrigues
of a Christian court do not influence the wise decrees
of the *eastern world*. Our pretensions there, are equal:—
Nor is it in their power to prevent us sharing the most pro-
fitable trade, whenever we have ability and spirit to build
and fit out proper ships for the purpose. On the contrary
whenever our ships are found making regular voyages
(should we have no other port to receive them than that of
Canton) private merchants of every European nation, will
with avidity, embrace the opportunity of remitting their
property in our bottoms.

Nothing but the abolition of the companies in Europe
can prevent it; and we well know the influence of com-
panies stand too closely connected with their respective go-
vernments, for such a change to happen.

If then it is a fact (and it will not be called in question
that private merchants, both at Copenhagen and Lisbon,
have gained immense sums, even under the heavy duties
they pay the companies, by the very mode I have men-
tioned; I mean bringing home the fortunes of private mer-
chants, or the effects of the companies servants. Why
then should we not do so to much greater profit? We pay
less duties, and if true policy prevails, we shall have those
duties remitted.—We can fit out ships with as much eco-
nomy; and we have some of the most profitable articles, for
the voyage outwards. Believe me, my fellow citizens,
you want ships only; which, if directed by men of in-
formation and business, will soon render profit to your-
selves and honor to your country.

Patriotism and private interest here unite, and I wish
every citizen could become interested in so great an object;
for instead of importing India goods thro' Europe, we
may, with a moral certainty, supply many parts of it, from
this country. We now support their navigation, in pro-
portion as we consume those articles. In the other case,
they must in some degree, support ours.

MERCATOR.

• A poor family in Copenhagen, have frequently received
near one hundred dollars a year, for one hundred dollars cap-
ital stock; or could sell the original stock of one hundred
dollars for seven hundred.

LONDON,

March 19. In the concluding debate of the house of
commons last Monday evening, Mr. Cruger said, the
house had been led into a mistake by Alderman Watton's
question, why Great-Britain did not allow France, as well
as the United States of America, to supply Newfoundland
with bread, flour, and live stock? The reason, he declared
was obvious, France was a rival; the United States of A-
merica a customer, and a most valuable one. Common
sense dictated, that, encouraging a customer, was promo-
tive of the interest of every dealer; whereas offering a
participation of a lucrative trade to an emulous rival, was
studiously courting self-destruction.

Mr. Neckar, a short time since, oblied to the duke of
Dorset, that Great-Britain has a minister intuitively en-
dowed for the first offices of state, and for promoting the
greatest measures. "My lord duke, said he, I honor the
memory of his father, who had all the tools of a statesman,
but I contemplate with astonishment the superior genius
of the son, who can so wisely temper the father's fire."

An Irish gentleman, who danced with great spirit, at
Hampstead assembly, though not perhaps with all the grace
of a Voltaire, was observed by a macaroni, in the same coun-
try-dance, who immediately began to mimic him in a most
extravagant manner.—The Irishman took no notice for
some time; but seeing himself the general object of laugh-
ter, he came very deliberately up to the mimic, and asked
him, "Why he presumed to take him off?" "me, sir, says
the other, you mistake the matter, it is my natural way of
dancing." "Is it so, said the Irishman, (seemingly ac-
cepting the excuse) well, to be sure, no body can help
what is natural; but hark'ee, my friend, be thro you con-
tinue in that natural step all night, for by God if you
once attempt to make it artificial, I'll break every bone in
your skin." The poor macaroni was obliged to subscribe to

the sentence, to the no small amusement as well as satisfac-
tion of the whole company.

April 23. Thursday evening the 14th inst. died at his
apartments in Charles-street, William Whitehead, Esq;
Poet Laureat, Register and Secretary of the Knights Com-
panions of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Author of
the Roman Father, the School for Lovers, several pro-
logues, poems, songs, &c. &c.

May 5. By the mails from Ireland we learn, that the
ultimatum of the Court of Lisbon respecting the Irish
trade, and explanation of the Methuen treaty, is expected
by their Portugal merchants in the beginning of June;
when, if all obstructions existing against any of the ma-
nufactures of Ireland, not in force against those of Bri-
tain, or the most favoured nation, are done away, the ad-
ditional duties laid this session by their Parliament on the
fruits and wines of Portugal, will of course subside, they
being only conditional imposts.

Establishing a permanent fund of a million yearly for
the purpose of reducing the national debt, gives univer-
sal satisfaction; it is a measure of wisdom, and proves
this fact, that it has the approbation of his Majesty.

May 18. Insurance from the West-Indies and America,
is now done at three per cent. and ships from London to
Peterburgh are done at one guinea per cent.

Unless the Turks should be influenced by French poli-
tics, to quarrel with the Russians, there is a prospect of
a general peace thro' out the world. As to the contest be-
tween Spain and Algiers, the armament now preparing
will most probably decide it; as, in case of a failure, the
Spanish Court will be obliged to purchase the peace they
were not able to procure by their arms.

The advices brought over yesterday by the foreign mails,
from Frankfurt on the Oder, are full of the most melan-
choly accounts of the devastations occasioned there, by the
overflowing of the rivers. A whole suburb belonging to
that place, is laid under water; more than 50 houses in
the town together with the bridge, thrown down, and
numbers of people, &c destroyed.

Advices have been received, that a deep schism has been
formed between the Emperors of Russia and the German
Emperor, to divide between them those parts of the Tur-
kish territories which are in Europe, and that the Cabinet
of France is privy to the design. Whether or not the other
Courts of Europe will wink at the participation of such an
immense territory, by these already very potent Sovereigns,
time only can discover. The King of Prussia will hard-
ly stand by a tame spectator of such a measure, and in that
case it will in all probability be productive of a continental
war.

The East-India Company are this week to pay in 100,
000l. of Customs to Government.

Dublin, April 19. We are accustomed to look upon the
French government as arbitrary and tyrannical, yet even
there the liberty of the subject is better preserved than
may be imagined. There every man's house is his cas-
tle, and no bailiff can enter it, though all the doors stand
wide open, to seize an unfortunate debtor, and drag him
from the arms of his family to a loathsome prison. Nay,
they have one law which does honour to humanity; no
man or woman can be arrested, or even held in custody
for a civil action, after seventy years of age, which is,
with them, esteemed a time of life sacred from such bo-
dily distresses, considering the natural infirmities to which
it is then subject.

If appearance were the true criterion whereby to judge
of the opulence of a Kingdom, what would a stranger say
on his first entrance into Dublin, from the sea?—Public
buildings and streets superbly elegant—the cars assailed
with the rattling of carriages, like a continued peal of
thunder, the eyes fascinated with the dress and elegance
of the middling ranks of people, and the shops, like a
Venetian carnival, gaily to the doors; but, alas! it is all
a false glare, this exterior appearance like a prostitute
worn out with age and infirmities, is nothing but outside
show!—at the very moment our merchants are on the eve
of bankruptcy they set up their carriages, the buildings
are occupied by persons to whom the air is so unhealthy
that they return worse than beggars, our gentry who are
superlatively dissipated, never pay their debts, and the
whole nation may be compared to a German Count, who
has more names than shirts, and more titles than acres.

Verfailles, April 17. The Sieur Doray, an officer of
cavalry, had the 15th inst. the honour to present to the
King a clock of his own invention, which was executed
by the sieur Lamy Gorge, of Verfailles. The globe in-
closing the clock represents a Montgolfier, or balloon,
which every Sunday at the last stroke of 12, rises from the
Marble pedestal, and takes up a gallery in which are seen
figures representing two aerial travellers. To the ingenu-
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ity of the device, this work adds great skill in the execu-
tion.

L O N D O N, May 14.
WEDNESDAY the Directors of the Bank of England came to an acquiescence in the Minister's proposal, of lending Government the sum of *one million*, at five per cent. In consequence of which, there is no money to be borrowed of the public this year. Yesterday, the above fact being universally known, the stocks rose one per cent.

Saturday Mr. Blanchard ascended again in his balloon from Langhorn's Repository in Barbican. He made a number of manoeuvres for the entertainment of the spectators, which evinced more power over this machine, than it was deemed capable of acquiring. The ascension was peculiarly fine, the progress of the vessel gradual and even, and formed a marvellous spectacle. Innumerable crowds were assembled on the spot, and from its court towards the south-east, afforded a full light to the metropolis in general.

The Turks have erected a line of forts on the frontiers of their dominions next to the Russians, and they have ordered a very large body of troops to march towards Crimea; there is every appearance of their having determined to drive the Russians and Emperor out of Turkey. For this purpose they have made a concession to France, which all the negotiating addresses of the Cabinet of Versailles could never procure before—they have yielded to them the free passage of the channel of the Dardanelles, and navigation of the Black Sea—a thing which the English will have occasion most sensibly to lament in any future contest with her neighbour and enemy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Every person of sensibility must shudder on perusal of the following atrocious instance of brutal violence: On Monday last, a young woman of a most amiable character, who lived with Mr. William Morris, of Third-street, and who, by the goodness of her disposition, had gained, in a very high degree, the confidence, esteem, and regard of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, having occasion to ride to some distance from town, was followed, and overtaken, near Pool's-bridge, by a certain Francis Courtney, one of Mr. Morris's servants, who under pretence of escorting her, rode with her about six miles; and suddenly turning her horse into a lane, endeavoured to seduce her. Finding his solicitations vain, the brutal ruffian determined to take advantage of his strength; and, dragging her off her horse, he sought to accomplish his base purpose by violence. The ill-fated virgin screamed out for assistance, which so enraged the brute, that he kicked and beat her most cruelly. He then drew a veil over the catastrophe of a transaction degrading to the human species. Some persons coming to the spot, found the hapless victim, lying on the ground, in a desperate state. They pursued the fellow, seized him, and lodged him in the city jail the same evening. He was yesterday brought to trial, found guilty on the clearest evidence, and will be made a sacrifice to expiate the offence he has committed against the sacred laws of the state.—Dry up your tears, fair creature! Ours is in the well.—Lucetta was a slave after the brutal Turkism quoted her bed in the morning, as when the day dawned to repose.—The day will come when many of your sex who flout about in the extravagance of pomp and parade, to dazzle the eyes of thoughtless crowds, would think an exchange of situation with you, would be eagerly purchased by the sacrifice of worlds.

Monday the 4th instant, being the anniversary of the birth day of the American empire, when Congress emitted the famous declaration of independence, and these States took an equal station among the powers of the earth, it was observed as a day of rejoicing by the friends of liberty and independence; the bells rung, the ships in the harbour were decorated, and the citizens were agreeably entertained in the Hall of the University, by a display of music and oratory; of which a correspondent has furnished us with an account, as follows:

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As a well managed association of ideas is known to have a very happy effect, especially in young rising minds, it was thought not to be improper, to combine the taste for literary application and excellence, with the love of civil liberty. A fair opportunity for that purpose, there is not to be met with in the records of the world, than the anniversary of American independence affords.

Several of the young gentlemen's orations showed much propriety and elegance of sentiment, with respect to our political advantages, and the proper method of improving them, and were delivered with a graceful energy. The other speakers, likewise appeared in a very promising point of view, considering their age and standing.

The principal speaker, above, will apologize for bringing forward, publicly, so great a number of small papers. But the patient countenance, and a condescending attention of the crowded assembly, lessened in a degree, the uneasiness which impelled those who were immediately concerned, on account of the business being protracted too great a length.

Both the English and the German music, which heightened exceedingly the festive celebration, did much honour to the concert, and labours of the performers.

Monday, the 22nd instant, being the day of the annual meeting of the Society of Cincinnati, they assembled at the City Tavern, and from thence proceeded in a body, to wait on his Excellency the President, and the Hon. the Chief Justice of the State. The members then returned to the tavern, where an elegant dinner was provided, and the following toasts were drank, viz.

1. Prosperity to the United States.
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3. The State of Pennsylvania.
4. His Most Christian Majesty.
5. His Catholic Majesty.
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7. General Washington—with three cheers.
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 10. The memory of all who have died in the defence of American freedom.
 11. The agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the United States.
 12. Public honor and private happiness.
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- The business and festivity of the day were crowned with all that philanthropy and decorum, which distinguish the actions of men, in whom the amor patriæ stands eminently combined with the love of order, benevolence, and humanity.

July 12. Yesterday, at the Supreme Court, Francis Courtney received sentence of death, for committing a rape, on Monday the 4th inst. near Frankford. He confessed his crime (which on his trial he denied) and acknowledged the justice of his sentence.

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On Wednesday arrived in town from Fort Mifflin, his Excellency Governor Clinton, who with the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, had been there to hold a treaty with the Oneida and other Indians, in pursuance of the directions of the legislature: And we are happy to hear that they have accomplished their business very successfully.

July 13. From letters received by the Mentor, Capt. Nichol, arrived here from London, we have copied the following particulars: "On Wednesday the 11th of May, Mr. Pitt having moved the Commons that the House be now called over, the Honorable Mr. Mauntham, son of Lord Kenney, in opposition, proposed an amendment, that the words *four Members* be inserted instead of the word *now*, on which a long debate took place; and afterwards the House divided on Mr. Pitt's original motion,

Noes,	241
Ayes,	213
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Of course the young Minister was in a minority, and the call postponed for four months, or, in other words, it is not to be any more this session.

"Great disgust has arisen from two new proposed taxes the first on female, or maid servants, the other on retail shops of tradesmen.

"The shoemakers, tanners, and in short, every branch of British manufactures, have intrusted their representatives to oppose Mr. Pitt's Irish Bill; but the latter has precluded them from presenting their petitions to Parliament, alleging that they came too late, even at the last stage of the business, so that the door is shut against their remonstrances.—Parliament will not sit before July.—Several more Irish Gentlemen are to be created Peers of the Kingdom, in which the speaker of their House is to be included, with a pension of three thousand pounds a year on his own life and the lives of his two daughters.—The present Minister has to be pledged in return to the American sufferers and claimants, on the score of their confiscated fortunes, that it will not be in his power to retract and abandon them to the hard fate they were assigned to by the peace with, and independence of the United States of America. Certain it is (from the best authority) that the amount of almost all the largest claims are allowed by the Commissioners at certain times, which it is thought will greatly exceed the expectations that had been formed, although, in some degree, falling short of the amounts given in, and it is imagined, that a certain sum will be paid down to each claimant, and the remainder paid off in annual instalments.

"The Loyalists in order to press the Legislature to exertions in their favour, before Parliament rises, have presented the following petition to his Majesty, (who is much in their friend) over, and above their own immediate application to the House of Commons.

To the King's most excellent Majesty:

The Petition of the Agents for the American Loyalists in exile, or themselves and their Constituents.

"*Most gracious Sovereign!*

"We the Agents of your Majesty's faithful American subjects, who have suffered in their rights, properties and possessions, in consequence of their loyalty to your Majesty, and attachment to the British Government, most humbly beg leave to approach your Royal person, and to recall to your Majesty's gracious recollection our steady perseverance in our unexampled sufferings in support of your Majesty's authority, the defence of the Constitution, and preservation of the Empire.

"Called upon in common with all your Majesty's subjects, by Proclamations under your Royal signature, the declarations of your Royal will by your Ministers, and the resolutions of Parliament; and stimulated by our principles of loyalty and affection to your Majesty, we did not hesitate to oppose the rebellion in America, in every form of its progress, and in every way by the confessions of our enemies, and death, with which our perseverance in the cause of your Majesty and this country, were threatened and in the end exposed to.

"Many of our constituents have born arms under your Majesty's standard, who can testify our zeal in the common cause; others are become the destitute widows and orphans of brave and honest men, who mingled their blood with the defence of their property; all of us have been deprived of our American possessions, and the acts of atrocity and barbarism perpetrated against us, have been ratified by the Treaty of Peace.

"But when we thus view our properties made the price of peace for our fellow-subjects, we trusted in the honor and justice of the British nation, in whose behalf we suffered, to compensate us for the sacrifice, of which we were in the victims!

"Your Majesty possessing, as you do in an eminent degree the tender affections of both husband and father, will condescend to consider the wretchedness of many reduced from affluence to penury, who are unable to procure the common comforts of life for their wives and families, and will judge of their feelings, should their pre-

sent distresses be aggravated by delay and disappointment.

"While we gratefully acknowledge the temporary aid afforded from your Royal Treasury, we humbly leave to represent, that some of us are languishing in prisons for debts contracted in this country for the necessities of life, many have worn out the generosity of their friends, and at this moment depend on the lenity of their creditors for their liberty, and others must perish, should the justice due from the nation be longer postponed—wretched examples to the friends of monarchy, while they remain thus exposed to such complicated calamity.

"But we forbear farther to urge those truly divine virtues of compassion and justice, which we know animate your Royal breast, in humble confidence, that as your Majesty has been graciously pleased already to recommend our case to Parliament, in consequence of which, an act passed, appointing Commissioners to ascertain our claims: You will again, Sire, condescend to recommend to Parliament a speedy compensation of such claims as have been pursuant to the said act so ascertained and reported.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will pray.

(Signed) J. A. WRIGHT.

"By the direction and in behalf of the agents for the American Loyalists.

"Yesterday (May the 9th) a petition on behalf of the American Loyalists, being ordered to be presented to the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose up, and signified his Majesty's approbation; the petition was then received, read, and ordered to lie on the table."

July 18. On Saturday last was executed, pursuant to his sentence, at the gallows near the New-Gaol, Benjamin Lewis, for counterfeiting and passing Spanish dollars, &c. made of base metal.—Dennis Kearney and John Pickings, were to have been executed at the same time for burglary; but the former was reprieved under the gallows, and the latter being much disabled, by a fall he received on the night of the 30th of June, in attempting to make his escape, his fate was postponed to a future day.

Thursday morning died suddenly at Philadelphia Mr. George Mifflin, merchant, of that city. He breakfasted, and was apparently well, but a few minutes before his death.

A Caution against going to Law.

He that would go to law, must have a good cause—a heavy purse—a skilful attorney—an able advocate—good evidence—an intelligent jury—an upright and patient judge—and having all these, unless he has good luck, he will stand a small chance of succeeding in his suit.

B O S T O N, July 13.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, held at Hartford on the second Thursday of May 1785, they resolved, that any bills emitted by that State since the first day of January, A. D. 1780, shall be receivable promissuously by the collectors of state taxes, and at the Treasury for all taxes now due and made payable in the bills.

In our last we mentioned that a frigate and some transport vessels were hourly expected from Halifax, for provisions. The next day the Mercury frigate, Capt. Stanhope, with 2 or 3 transports arrived for the same (live stock)—We need not caution our country brethren against letting their stock go—Seventy head of cattle, we hear, will be on board a transport lying at Tillett's wharf to-morrow or next day at farthest.

In our last, we mentioned a report of the Tower of London being burned; since which we find it to be the East-India company's stores, in which were consigned a million weight of tea, of different qualities, which at the lowest computation of 2s. per lb. amounts to £2,000,000.

By sundry arrivals since our last, from France, Holland, and Bristol, we learn, that the dispute between the Dutch and the Emperor is in an amicable way of adjustment; and that a war between the King of Prussia and the Emperor is almost inevitable.—We also learn that there has been the severest drought in Europe ever known in the memory of the eldest man now living, it having rained only five small showers from Christmas to the above vessels sailing.

In Capt. Quartermass, from Holland, comes passenger his Excellency—Lieutenant, Esq; Consul of the United Netherlands.

P R O V I D E N C E, July 16.

Yesterday were interred the Remains of the Hon. STEPHEN HOPKINS, Esq; who departed this Life on Wednesday last, in the 79th Year of his Age. The funeral Procession was composed of the Court of Common Pleas, the President, Corporation and Students, of the College, a large Number of distinguished Characters from different Parts of the State, Concourses of respectable Citizens and a numerous Train of mourning Relatives. The superior Talents and exalted Virtues of this great Man are so generally known and admired, that a particular Delineation of his Character might be deemed improper; Justice, however, and the sacred Duties of Truth, induce us to observe, that Governor Hopkins being descended from worthy Ancestors, first Settlers of the State, attached himself, from his early Youth to the Study of Books and Men: Possessing an uncommonly elevated Genius, his constant and assiduous Application in the pursuit of Knowledge eminently distinguished him as a learned and able Man: Warned by the example of his illustrious forefathers, and considering the importance of his Country as the first Object of Patriotism, he obtained a perfect Acquaintance with the History of Mankind, the Principles of the Civilized World, the Principles and Systems of Law, and the profound Art of governing the Means as well as the Persons of Men. He was successively promoted to the highest offices which were called into the Service of his Country; and from that Period his whole Life was devoted to the Service, and, indeed more, to the Good of the Public. The important Offices of Legislator, Judge, Chancellor of the University, Delegate in Congress, and Governor, he alternately sustained with superior Dignity. Under the British Administration, as a Father to the People, and the sacred Guar-

L O N D O N, May 14.

WEDNESDAY the Directors of the Bank of England came to an acquiescence in the Minister's proposal, of lending Government the sum of *one million*, at five per cent. In consequence of which, there is no money to be borrowed of the public this year. Yesterday, the above fact being universally known, the stocks rose one per cent.

Saturday Mr. Blanchard ascended again in his balloon from Langhorn's Repository in Barbican. He made a number of manœuvres for the entertainment of the spectators, which evinced more power over this machine, than it was deemed capable of acquiring. The ascension was peculiarly fine, the progress of the vessel gradual and even, and formed a majestic spectacle. Innumerable crowds were assembled on the spot, and from its courts towards the south-east, afforded a full sight to the metropolis in general.

The Turks have erected a line of forts on the frontiers of their dominions next to the Russians, and they have ordered a very large body of troops to march towards Crimea; there is every appearance of their having determined to drive the Russians and Emperor out of Turkey. For this purpose they have made a concession to France, which all the negotiating addresses of the Cabinet of Versailles could never procure before—they have yielded to them the free passage of the channel of the Dardanelles, and navigation of the Black Sea—a thing which the English will have occasion most seriously to lament in any future contest with her neighbour and enemy.

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dim of their Rights, Liberties and Privileges, he invariably and with unflinching Resolution opposed the Strides of Lawless Power, and with equal Willingness and Firmness entered the Lion of Fame, and was one of those unparalleled Legislators who formed for the United States the glorious Principles of their Revolution. Religion he contemplated as a divine system, formed by the Universal Parent, connecting rational Beings in a common Interest, and conducting them to unbounded Felicity: Hence an universal Benevolence adorned his Virtues, and a full Persuasion of the unbounded Goodness of the Deity brightened the Prospects of his future Happiness. In Life he rose superior to the Follies, and in Death to the Fears of an ignorant, licentious World. He expected with Patience, and met with philosophic and pious Imperturbability, the fatal Messenger Death, and with triumphant Exultation embraced the Glories of Immortality.

N E W P O R T, July 23.

Last Sunday arrived at N. W. York the Most Christian Majesty's Packet Le Caprice de l'Amerique, Capt. Foreman, in 66 Days from L'Orient.

When the Emperor of Germany was informed of his august Sister (the Queen of France) being happily delivered of a Son—instead of ordering any Entertainments of public expensive Rejoicings, he caused an Estimate to be made of what they formerly had amounted to on a similar Occasion; and very generously and humanely had a like Sum taken from his own Coffer, and made a present to the Poor.

We are informed that Congress have ordered three Commissioners to be appointed to inquire into the Receipts and Expenditures of Public Monies during the Administration of the late Superintendent of Finance, and to examine and adjust the Accounts of the United States with that Department during his Administration; and to report thereof to Congress.

On the 6th inst. Congress appointed the Honorable John Rutledge, Esquire, of South Carolina, Ambassador to the United Netherlands, in the Room of his Excellency Governor Livingston, who has declined the Appointment. His Excellency President Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, has issued a Proclamation, promising a Reward of 500. for apprehending John McDonnell, who on the 21st of last Month, murdered Catherine Kinymer and her Kinsmen, her Son, and others, &c. for Fire to John Dwellington House. The said McDonnell is an Irishman, about 25 Years old, 5 feet high, very thick set, much marked with the Small Pox, has short curled brown Hair, and walks slow and wide.

We are informed that the General Court of Massachusetts during their last session, resolved upon Proposals, to be submitted to the Consideration of Congress, and the Legislatures of all the States in the Union, tending to the Formation of a Federal Convention, for the Purpose of revising the Confederation, and rendering it more subservient to the general Interest and Safety of the several Sovereignities composing the great American Republic.

The General Court of the State of New Hampshire have at their late Session passed an Act to prevent any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of the United States, being exported in any Vessel owned wholly or in Part, by any subject of the British King, on Pain of forfeiting both Vessel and Cargo. They have also, on the same Penalty, forbidden the LANDING of any Goods, wares or Merchandize, at the Harbour or Port of New Hampshire, under the Duty of Five Shillings per Ton on every foreign Vessel, and Two and Eight pence per Ton on Light-Armies, in Addition to what they were before subject to pay, besides double the Duty on Goods, which a Vessel belonging to a Citizen of the United States pays; and a further Duty of Six pence on each Bushel of imported Salt is to be paid—They have also enacted that any Vessel having two Sets of Papers, on board, shall, together with the Cargo, be forfeited, and the Master thereof be fined a Hundred Pounds—The above Acts remain in force until Congress shall have full Power to regulate the Commerce of all the States; to whom they, for that State, have delegated such power, for 15 Years, as soon as all the States that have passed a similar Resolve—the Colonies, Provinces, Colonies, &c. to be appropriated to the sole Purpose of discharging the Public Debt.

On the 6th inst. Congress resolved that the Dollar should be the Money Unit of the United States—and the two hundredth Part of a Dollar the market Copper Piece.

The Legislature of the State of Vermont, dissolved on the 15th inst. They sat only 17 days; and in that short Time, passed Twenty-one Acts.

Proposals for building and fitting out a Ship for the India Trade have been approved of by a considerable Number of the Citizens of New York, several Gentlemen have been named to receive Subscriptions for that purpose. A single share is Five Hundred Dollars.

Last Sunday arrived here the Sloop Dove, Capt. Phillips, from Charleston, South Carolina, with whom came Passengers, Thomas Fane, Esq. and Family, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Wilkinson and Family, Mr. Shoulders, Mr. Neville, Mr. McArthur, and Mr. Parker.

On Tuesday Evening arrived here from England, via New York, SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Esq. and Family.

MARRIED.]—Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, to Miss REBECCA LAWSON, Daughter of the late Mr. WILLIAM LAWSON, of this City.

DEATH.]—At Providence, Mr. OLIVER HOPKIN, in this City, Mrs. MARY Sisson, Consort of Mr. GIBSON Sisson—Mr. JOSEPH BRAYTON—Mrs. LAWSON, Wife of Mr. GEORGE LAWSON.

MISSISSIPPI PRINTERS.—Once more and to have done.

It would be unbecomingly not to acknowledge the obligation I feel myself under to the real Newlight for his representation of my bible truth, charity, and candour—but anxiety to say his unchristian description does not accord with the character he would wish to obtain, and which his order requires—a candid confession demands a caution rather than retraction, it was the spirit of fear, of

persecution, and sacrifice, that caused the zeal which animated me to warn my fellow-citizens against the introduction of Bishops.—I pray that Heaven may prevent our new States from cleaving or adopting a Bishop or any other name as head of the church, or intermeddling in any religious matters; but not that I believe the danger would be so great from our own as from a foreign Bishop—for my book (not Husbands) says, a prophet is not without honour save in his own Country, &c. when any person of eminent profession comes among us from Great-Britain we see him cherished, his being a foreigner is a sufficient character to recommend him—one of the false professions of our own manufacturing would at least be deemed home-born if not a hasty woolley brother in his profession—as I have judged right once of your affection in respect to Bishops, permit me to risk one more judgment respecting the kind you would approve—they must descend in a right line from the Apostles and be endowed with the Holy Ghost by the hand of man, but as no Bishop since the Apostles have had the power which was conferred on them by the Holy Ghost, to as to confer it on others, we may justly conclude that all attempts which have been made for that purpose, are impious on mankind, and done only to give a sanction for them to lord it over God's heritage.—The spirit discovered by the real Newlight Gentleman is rather unchristian towards the lower order of the ordained clergy in the neighbouring States.—too I cannot approve of the inclination of preference given to any sect by the support of government, our state in this is to be preferred to any upon the continent—but from the bitterness of the real Newlight we need not divine to see the black gown is taken over him for a cloak, and the black sometimes wears a goat's beard, tho' he would be deemed a lamb—what-ever design may be the pretext of the gentleman now, it is too apparent to be disguised that his real and ultimate intention was to vindicate and support a Bishop, and that what has been called the established church is his idol, however he may condemn establishments by civil authority—and I would further observe, that it is apparent he has been in on to our independence by holding up Congress as Snare, Methu, and Abiding.—I would advise the gentleman to leave off contention before it be too late with, and to put on a spirit of meekness that he may enjoy his benediction.

July 20, 1785.

A REPUBLICAN.

NAVAL-OFFICE, Port of Newport, July 23.

INWARD ENTRIES,	From
Brigantine Peggy, B. Remington,	St. Eustatia.
Sloop Dove, J. Phillips,	South Carolina.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New York.
Schooner Sally, J. Bouck,	Virginia.
CLEARED,	
Schooner Victory, S. Wardwell,	Hispaniola.
Sloop Rye, E. Woodman,	Philadelphia.
Sloop Betsy, S. Hallard,	Jamaica.
Brigantine Neptune, W. Enge,	Guadaloupe.
Sloop Friendship, O. Reed,	Madagascar.
Sloop Sally, N. Miller,	Connecticut.
Sloop Sally, H. Tew,	Hispaniola.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON,

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment suitable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES, Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR, And BARBICON, and Nova Scotia CRISTOSTONES, West-India and New-England RUM by the Hoghead or Barrel,

MOLASSES by the Hogshead, Burlington and Connecticut PORT, Corn and fine SALT, Genuine Madeira and Port WINE in Quarter-Casks, CUPRON in small Boxes,

Olden FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHESSE, and IMPROVED-ORDERS, will be received in pay. Newport, July 23, 1785.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

BY Samuel Treby, his large and convenient HOUSE and STORES, situate on the South Side of the Long Wharf, and may be entered upon immediately.—Any Person inclining to purchase or hire the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises, or in his Absence to Mr. STEPHEN PRINCE, in Newport.

JOHN S. TREBY.

Newport, July 23, 1785.

To be LET, and entered immediately,

A Very convenient BAKE HOUSE with a Dwelling-House adjoining, and a good Yard belonging thereto, lately improved by Mrs. Mages, on the Wharf formerly Captain Johnson's. Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, may know the Terms.

JOHN COGESHALL.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

L O S T,

SOME Time past, by Ebenezer Cole, of Warren, one LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATE, No. 510, dated November 25, 1779, payable unto me One Thousand Continental Dollars.—I am therefore to caution any One from purchasing the same, as I suspect it to be taken in a clandestine Manner, and if found by any Person who will return the same, shall have ONE DOLLAR reward; and I further caution the Loan-Office Keeper, from paying the Interest to any One who may present it, and stop the same for

EBENEZER COLE.

FARMS FOR SALE.

On the 15th Day of August next, will be Sold at Public Vendue, in the City of Newport, when the Terms of Sale will be made known. Possession to be given in the Month of March next,



THE valuable FARM and Country Seat, at Portsmouth, on Rhode-Island, late belonging to Gervas Elam, deceased—containing about 150 Acres of excellent Land, suitable for Pasture or Grain, on which is a fine young Apple Orchard.—It lies on the public Road, Five Miles from Newport, adjoining to Land late

Belonging to Mettalf Bowler, Esq. and upon the Sea or Sound, called the Secumett Passage—having a gradual Descent to the Water.

The Buildings are in good Order, and consist of a large new built Frame House, two Stories high, having a spacious Passage and four Rooms on one Floor, with Cellars and Garrets complete, and suitable Out-Buildings—the whole situated on an Eminence which commands a pleasingly varied and extensive Prospect over a beautiful wooded Country bounded by the Ocean.

A considerable Stream of fresh Water runs through the Middle of the Farm, which has full sufficient to render it capable of being converted to the most useful Purposes, and in a peculiar Manner to those of Elegance and Pleasure—while its Boundary on the Sea affords, besides the Conveniences of Fishing and Water Carriage, the real Advantage during most Winters, of having a Quantity of Sea-Weed thrown upon the Shore, more than sufficient to manure the Whole.

These Advantages added to the pleasant and healthy Situation of this Farm in so open and airy a Part of the Island, renders it an eligible Spot for those who wish to retire from Business, or recover the Effects of a long Residence in the warm and sultry Climates of the West-Indies or Southern States.

A L S O,

Will be sold, at public Auction, at the House of Matthew Allen, Innholder, in North-Kingtown, on Monday the 22d Day of August.—Possession also to be given in the Month of March next, being Part of the Estate of Gervas Elam, deceased,

An excellent Farm or Tract of Land,

in North-Kingtown, in the State of Rhode-Island, joining upon Butler's Mills, about Four Miles from Updike's Newtown, and formerly belonging to John Dockway—containing about 450 Acres, Part of which is well covered with Wood, and in good Order, with convenient Farm-Houses and Out-Buildings thereon, at present in the Tenure and Occupation of Col. Charles Dyer.—And will be sold together, or in Parcels as may best suit the Purchasers at the Time of Sale.

The advantageous Situation of this Land, joining upon Cole's Harbour, at Burying-Place Point, renders it very suitable for a Landing, to ship Produce or receive Manufacture or any Kind of Necessaries for the Farm or adjacent Country.

The excellent Quality of the Lands on Boston Neck, in the Narraganset, is too well known to require its being mentioned here, and this Farm being situated in the most pleasant and fertile Part, will be a sufficient Recommendation to those who wish to become Purchasers, and renders a more particular Description unnecessary.

The Premises may be seen by applying to the Tenants—and for further Particulars to John Hadwen, No. 273, Thames-street, in Newport, or to

SAMUEL ELAM, Administrator.

1st May, 1785.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Administrator.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber desires all those that have any Demand: on the late Company of EVAN & FRANCIS MALBONE, of this City, Merchants, deceased, to call on him for Settlement; and requests all that are indebted to said Company to make immediate Payment—as there is an absolute Necessity for closing the Accounts of said Company as soon as possible.

In behalf of the Heirs,

FRANCIS MALBONE,

SOME Time since a clergyman, in the neighbourhood of Cambridge university, went to dine with the Vicar of a Sunday, and unfortunately left his sermon in the gentleman's parson; after reading prayer at the church he mist it, upon which he walked to the clerk, who was not remarkable for the quickness of his hearing or comprehension, that he had left his sermon in Mr. C's parson, and desired him to go and fetch it. The clerk misunderstanding him, immediately proclaimed aloud, according to his usual custom, "This is to give notice, that there is a sermon to be preached this afternoon in Mr. C's parson." This extraordinary intimation surprized the whole congregation, and the clergyman was under the necessity of speaking more plainly to the understanding of the clerk, which made all his audience acquainted with the secret.

dian of their Rights, Liberties and Privileges, he invariably and with unshaken Resolution opposed the Strides of Lawless Power, and with equal Wisdom and Firmness entered the List of Fame, and was one of those unparalleled Legislators who framed for the United States the glorious Principles of their Revolution. Religion he contemplated as a divine System, formed by the Universal Parent, connecting rational Beings in a common Interest, and conducting them to unbounded Felicity: Hence an universal Benevolence adorned his Virtues, and a full Perfusion of the unbounded Goodness of the Deity brightened the Prospects of his future Happiness. In Life he rose superior to the Follies, and in Death to the Fears of an ignorant, licentious World. He expected with Patience, and met with philosophic and pious Intrepidity, the fatal Messenger Death, and with rapturous Ecstasy embraced the Glories of Immortality.

N E W P O R T, July 23.

Last Sunday arrived at New-York his Most Christian Majesty's Packet Le Courier de l'Amerique, Capt. Foreman, in 56 Days from L'Orient.

When the Emperor of Germany was informed of his august Sister (the Queen of France) being happily delivered of a Son—instead of ordering any Entertainments of public expensive Rejoicings, he caused an Estimate to be made of what they formerly had amounted to on a similar Occasion; and very generously and humanely had a like Sum taken from his own Coffers, and made a PRESENT TO THE POOR.

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On the 6th inst. Congress appointed the Honorable John Rutledge, Esquire, of South-Carolina, Ambassador to the United Netherlands, in the Room of his Excellency Governor Livingston, who has declined the Appointment.

His Excellency President Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, has issued a Proclamation, promising a Reward of 500. for apprehending John McDonnell, who on the 21st of last Month, murdered Catherine Kraymer and Peter Kraymer, her Son, and afterwards set fire to their Dwelling-House. The said McDonnell is an Irishman, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet high, very thick set, much marked with the Small-Pox, has short curled brown Hair, and walks slow and wide.

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The General Court of the State of New-Hampshire have at their late Session passed an Act to prevent any Goods, Wares or Merchandize, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of the United States, being exported in any Vessel owned wholly or in Part, by any subject of the British King, on Pain of forfeiting both Vessel and Cargo.—They have also, on the same Penalty, forbidden the LANDING of any Goods, not wholly owned by the Subjects of the United States, any where in that State, unless the Harbour of Piscataqua.—A Duty of Five Shillings per Ton on every foreign Vessel, and Two and Eight pence per Ton as Light-Money, in Addition to what they were before subject to pay, besides double the Duty on Goods, which a Vessel belonging to a Citizen of the United States pays; and a further Duty of six-pence on each Bushel of imported Salt is to be paid.—They have also enacted that any Vessel having two Sets of Papers, on board, shall, together with the Cargo, be forfeited, and the Master thereof be fined a Hundred Pounds.—The above Act to remain in force until Congress shall have full Power to regulate the Commerce of all the States; to whom they, for that State, have delegated such power, for 15 Years, as soon as all the States shall have passed a similar Resolve—the Fees, Profts, &c. arising therefrom, to be appropriated to the sole Purpose of discharging the Public Debt.

On the 6th instant Congress resolved that the Dollar should be the Money Unit of the United States—and the Two-Hundredth Part of a Dollar the smallest Copper Piece.

The Legislature of the State of Vermont, dissolved on the 18th ult. They sat only 17 days; and in that short Time, passed Twenty-one Acts.

Proposals for building and fitting out a Ship for the India Trade having been approved of by a considerable Number of the Citizens of New-York, several Gentlemen have been named to receive Subscriptions for that Purpose. A single Share is Three Hundred Dollars.

Last Sunday arrived here the Sloop-Dove, Capt. Phillips, from Charleston, South-Carolina, with whom came Passengers, THOMAS PARK, Esq; and Family, Mrs. HAMILTON, Mr. WILKINSON and Family, Mrs. SHOULDBREAD, Mr. NEVILL, Mr. M'BIRTH, and Mr. PARKER.

On Tuesday Evening arrived here from England, via New-York, SAMUEL VAUGHAN, Esq; and Family.

MARRIED.]—MR. WILLIAM MARTIN, to Miss REBECCA LAWTON, Daughter of the late Mr. WILLIAM LAWTON, of this City.

DEATHS.]—At Providence, Mr. OLIVER HOPPIN, —In this City, Mrs. MARY Sisson, Consort of Mr. GIBSON Sisson—Mr. JOSEPH BRAYTON—Mrs. LAWTON, Wife of Mr. GEORGE LAWTON.

Measures PRINTERS.—Once more and to have done. [I would be unfriendly not to acknowledge the obligation I feel myself under to the real Newlight for his approbation of my bible truth, charity, and candour—at any rate to say his Hudibras-like description does not agree with the character he would wish to obtain, and which his order requires—a candid confession demands a pardon rather than rejection, it was the spirit of fear, of

persecution, and sacrifice, that caused the zeal which animated me to warn my fellow-citizens against the introduction of Bishops:—I pray that Heaven may prevent our new States from creating or adopting a Bishop or any other name as head of the church, or intermeddling in any religious matters; but not that I believe the danger would be so great from our own as from a foreign Bishop—for my book (not Hudibras) says, a prophet is not without honour save in his own Country, &c. when any person of eminent profession comes among us from Great-Britain we see him caressed, his being a foreigner is a sufficient character to recommend him—one of the false professions of our own manufacturing would at least be deem'd home-spirit if not a linsey woolsey brother in his profession—as I have judged right once of your affection in respect to Bishops, permit me to risk one more judgment respecting the kind you would approve—they must descend in a right line from the Apostles and be endowed with the Holy Ghost by the hand of man, but as no Bishop since the Apostles have had the power which was conferred on them by the Holy Ghost, so as to confer it on others, we may justly conclude that all attempts which have been made for that purpose, are impositions on mankind, and done only to give a sanction for them to lord it over God's heritage.—The spirit discovered by the real Newlight Gentleman is rather unchristian towards the lower order of the ordained clergy in the neighbouring States—tho' I cannot approve of the distinction or preference given to any sect by the support of government, our state in this is to be preferred to any upon the continent—but from the bitterness of the real Newlight we need not divine to see the black gown is thrown over him for a cloak, and that he sometimes wears a goat's beard, tho' he would be deemed a lamb—whatever design may be the pretext of the gentleman now, it is too apparent to be disguised that his first and ultimate intention was to vindicate and support a Bishop, and that what has been called the established church is his idol, however he may condemn establishments by civil authority—and I would further observe, that it is as apparent he has been inimical to our independence by holding up Congress as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.—I would advise the gentleman to leave off contention before it be meddled with, and to put on a spirit of meekness that he may enjoy its blessings.

July 20, 1785.

A REPUBLICAN.

NAVAL-OFFICE, Port of Newport, July 23.

INWARD ENTRIES,		From
Brigantine Peggy, B. Remington,	St. Eustatia.	
Sloop Dove, J. Phillips,	South-Carolina:	
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New York.	
Schooner Sally, J. Bourk,	Virginia.	
CLEARED,		For
Schooner Victory, S. Wardwell,	Hispaniola.	
Sloop Rose, E. Woodman,	Philadelphia.	
Sloop Betty, S. Hallard,	Jamaica.	
Brigantine Neptune, W. Eng,	Guadeloupe.	
Sloop Friendship, O. Reed,	Massachusetts.	
Sloop Sally, N. Miller,	Connecticut.	
Sloop Sally, H. Tew,	Hispaniola.	

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON and LISBON,

A Supply of GOODS,

Which makes his Assortment saleable for all Seasons, and now selling, by

George Gibbs,

Who has at his STORES, Superfine and Common Philadelphia FLOUR, And BAR-IRON, assorted, Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES, West-India and New-England RUM by the Hoghead or Barrel, MOLASSES by the Hogshead, Burlington and Connecticut PORK, Coarse and fine SALT, Genuine Madeira and Port WINES in Quarter-Casks, CITRONS in small Boxes, Clean FLAX-SEED, BARLEY, CHEESE, and IMPOST-ORDERS, will be received in pay. Newport, July 22, 1785.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

BY Samuel Treby, his large and convenient HOUSE and STORES, situate on the South Side of the Long-Wharf, and may be entered upon immediately.—Any Person inclining to purchase or hire the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises, or in his Absence to Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport. JOHN S. TREBY.

Newport, July 21, 1785.

To be LET, and entered immediately,

A Very convenient BAKE-HOUSE with a Dwelling-House adjoining, and a good Yard belonging thereto, lately improved by Mrs. Mager, on the Wharf formerly Captain Joshua Almy's. Any Person inclining to hire, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, may know the Terms. JOHN COGGESHALL.

Newport, July 22, 1785.

L O S T,

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An excellent Farm or Tract of Land, in North-Kingtown, in the State of Rhode-Island, joining upon Bisset's Mills, about Four Miles from Updike's Newtown, and formerly belonging to John Dockray—containing about 450 Acres, Part of which is well covered with Wood, and in good Order, with convenient Farm-Houses and Out-Buildings thereon, at present in the Tenure and Occupation of Col. Charles Dyer.—And will be sold together, or in Parcels as may best suit the Purchasers at the Time of Sale.

The advantageous Situation of this Land, joining upon Cole's Harbour, at Burying-Place Point, renders it very suitable for a Landry, to ship Produce or receive Manure or any Kind of Necessaries for the Farm or adjacent Country.

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SAMUEL ELAM, Administrator.

1st May, 1785.

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In behalf of the Heirs;

FRANCIS MALBONE.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
A N E C D O T E.

SOME time since a clergyman, in the neighbourhood of Cambridge university, went to dine with the Vicar on a Sunday, and unfortunately left his sermon in the gentleman's parlour; after reading prayers at the church he missed it, upon which he whispered to the clerk, who was not remarkable for the quickness of his hearing or comprehension, that he had left his sermon in Mr. C's parlour, and desired him to go and fetch it. The clerk misunderstanding him, immediately proclaimed aloud, according to his usual custom, "This is to give notice, that there is a sermon to be preached this afternoon in Mr. C's parlour." This extraordinary intimation surprized the whole congregation, and the clergyman was under the necessity of speaking more plainly to the understanding of the clerk, which made all his audience acquainted with the secret.

From the LIFE of Mrs. BELLAMY.

[Lately published in Dublin.]

I AM now about to mention an incident in my life which relates to persons who have made a very conspicuous figure in the great world. As I was returning one day from rehearsal, at the bottom of Britain Street, I heard the voice of distress. Yielding to an impulse of humanity, I overleaped the bounds of good-breeding, and entered the house from whence it proceeded. When I had done this, led by an irresistible attraction, I entered without ceremony the parlour, the door of which appeared to be guarded by persons not at all suited to those within. I here found a woman of a most elegant figure, surrounded by four beautiful girls, and a sweet boy of about three years of age. After making the necessary apologies for my abrupt intrusion, I informed the lady, that as the lamentations of her little family had reached my ears as I passed by, I had taken the liberty of a neighbour to inquire if I could render her any service.

Mrs. Gunning, for that was the lady's name, arose immediately from her seat, and calling me by my name, thanked me for the offer of my assistance, complimenting me at the same time, upon possessing such humane sensations. She then informed me, that a large family had obliged her husband to live beyond his income, and he had been compelled to retire into the country, to avoid the disagreeable consequences that must ensue. That she had been in hopes that her brother, Lord Mayo, listening to the dictates of fraternal affection, would not suffer a sister and her family to be reduced to distress: but that his lordship remained inflexible to her repeated solicitations. The ill-looking men, I now found had entered the house by virtue of an execution, and were preparing to turn her and her children out of doors.

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Silk, Thread, Hemp, and Worsted Hosi, Gloves and Mitts,

Black and white Laces, Gold and Silver Cord for Ladies Habits,

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Muslins, Cambricks, Lawns, Marfelles Quiltings, Drawboys, and Persian Coats,

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